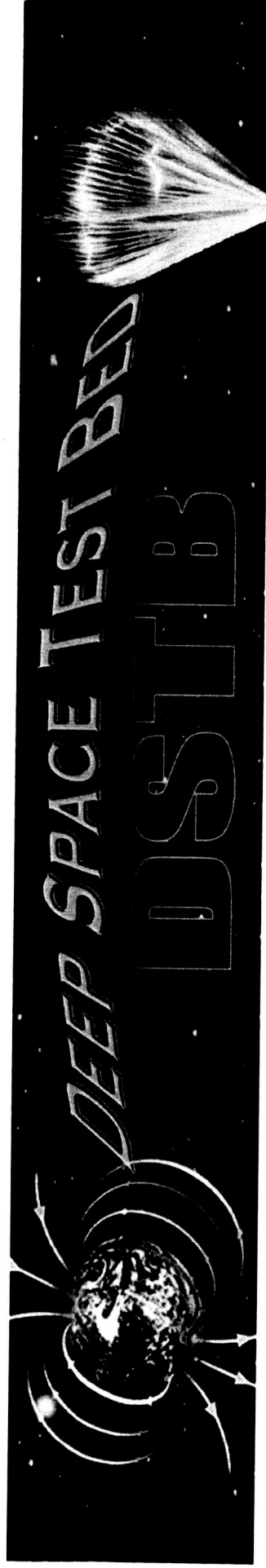


National Space & Missile Material Symposium
Moon & Mars: There and Back Session



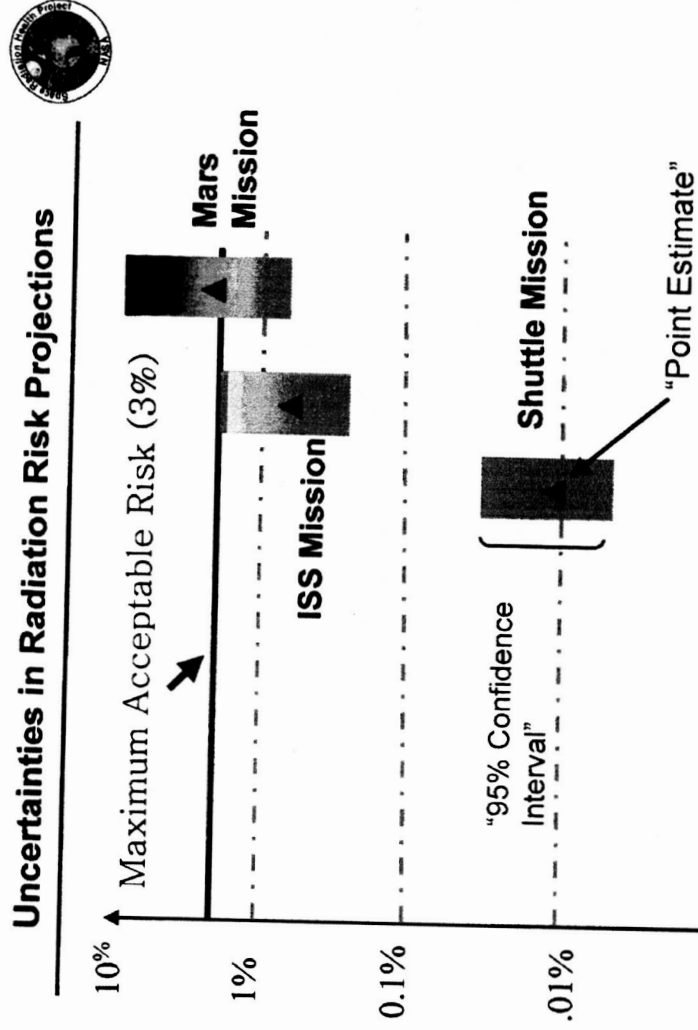
Martha Milton
NASA
Marshall Space Flight Center
Huntsville, Alabama
martha.e.milton@nasa.gov

Deep Space Radiation Risk

- Since 1995 NASA has had a permanent presence in Low Earth Orbit (LEO)
- Mission planning is limited to 180 days in LEO due to annual exposure limit (.25 Sv/year)
- For Mars mission deep space exposure due to GCR is ~2 times above LEO allowable limits
- Current uncertainty in radiation exposure prediction and its effects necessitates improved radiation shielding and better understanding of biological consequences

Individual's Excess Fatality Risk for cancer

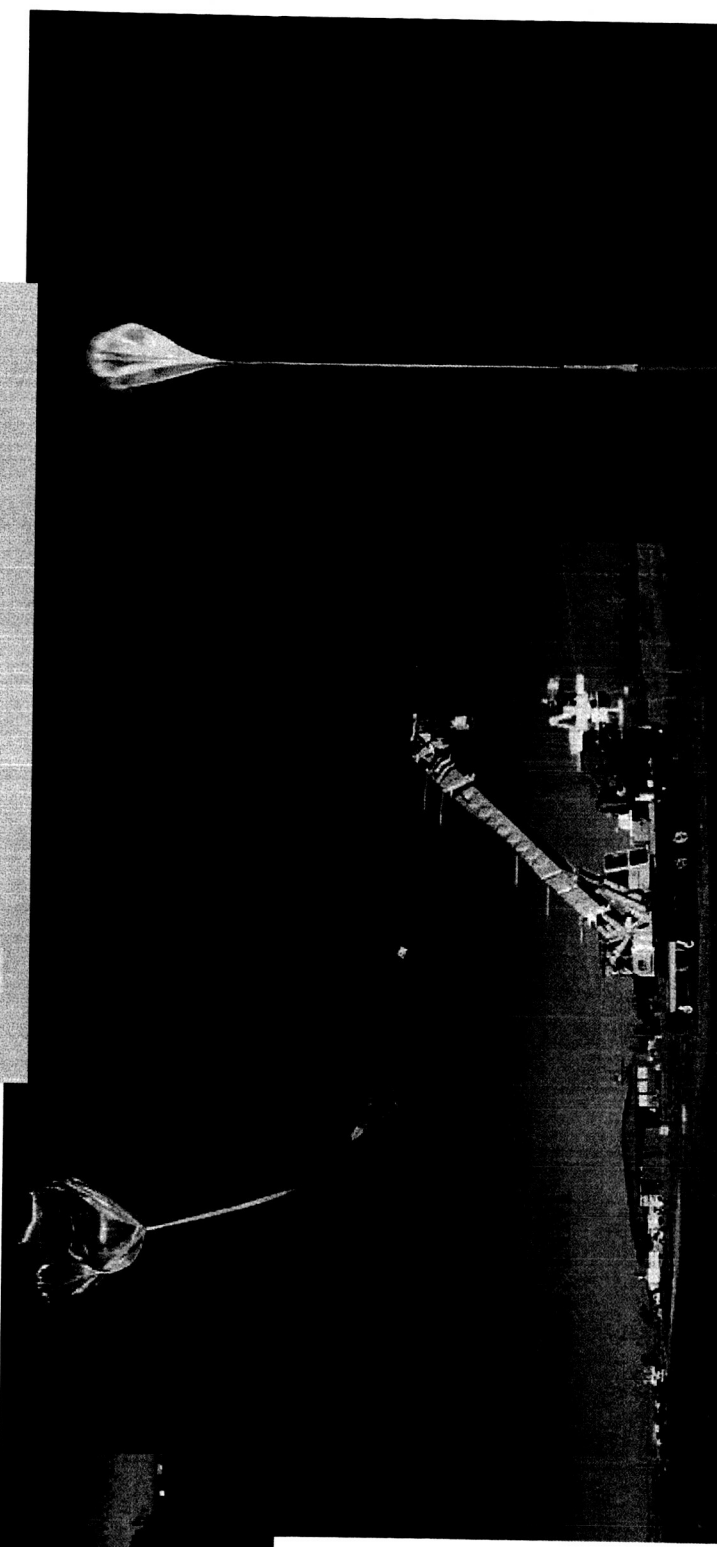
F. Cucinotta/JSC



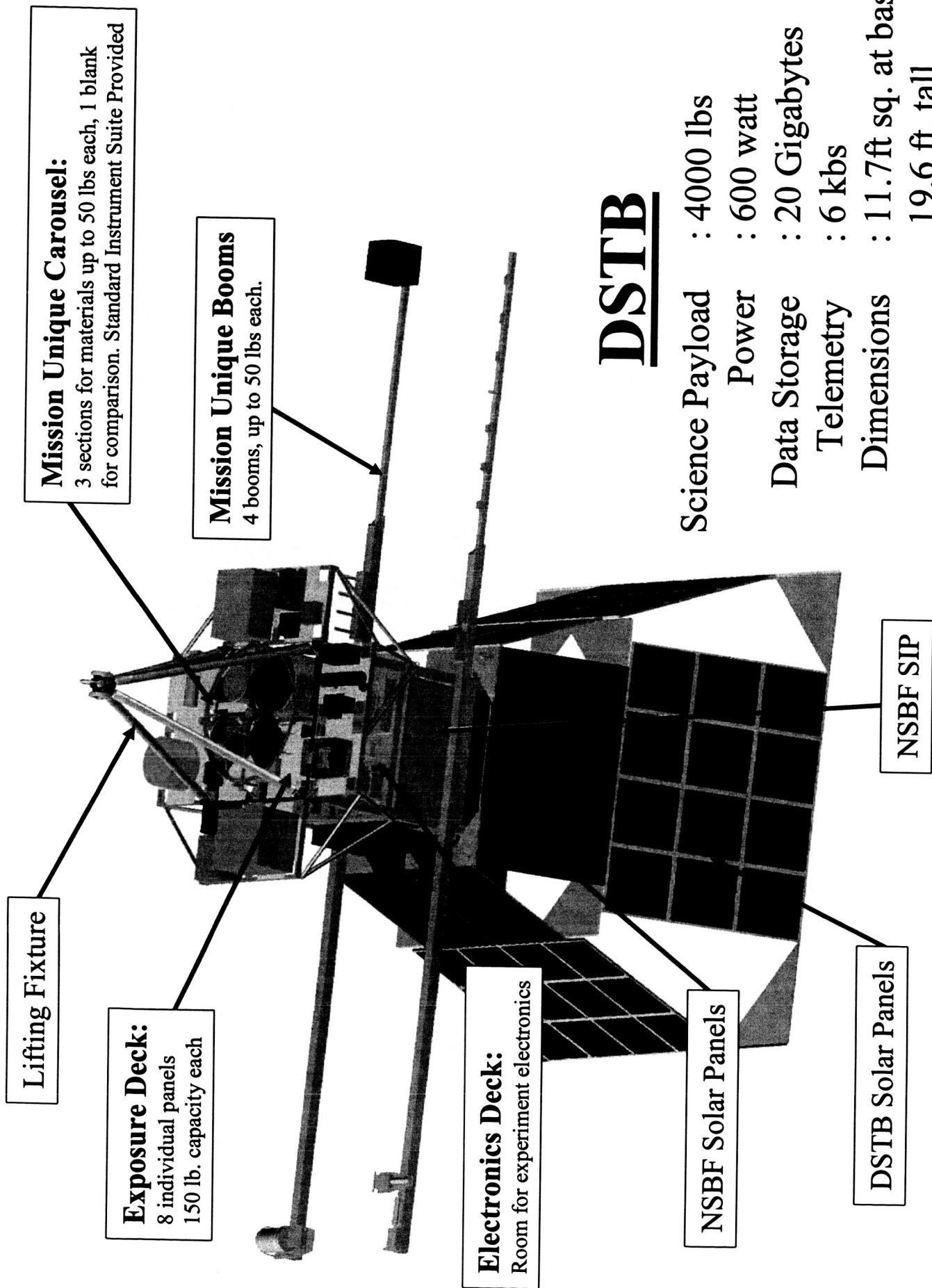
Radiation Protection Roadmap Recommendations (UC Berkeley, 2000)

- Perform Ground [National Science Research Lab] & space-based [DSTB] measurements of shielding effectiveness
- Provides access for multiple experiments to the interplanetary Galactic Cosmic Ray environment on 2-4 week high-altitude polar balloon flights to:
 - Validate Radiation Transport Codes
 - Measure the Shielding Effectiveness of Multifunctional Spacecraft Materials
 - Test New Dosimeters and Radiation Monitors
 - Simulate the Lunar or Martian Radiation Environment

Deep Space Test Bed



NSBF Long Duration Balloons
Altitude – Up to 130,000 ft.
Duration – 10 to 30 days.



Lifting Fixture

Mission Unique Carousels:

3 sections for materials up to 50 lbs each, 1 blank for comparison. Standard Instrument Suite Provided

Mission Unique Booms

4 booms, up to 50 lbs each.

Exposure Deck:

8 individual panels
150 lb. capacity each

Electronics Deck:

Room for experiment electronics

NSBF Solar Panels

DSTB Solar Panels

NSBF SIP

DSTB

Science Payload : 4000 lbs

Power : 600 watt

Data Storage : 20 Gigabytes

Telemetry : 6 kbs

Dimensions : 11.7ft sq. at base

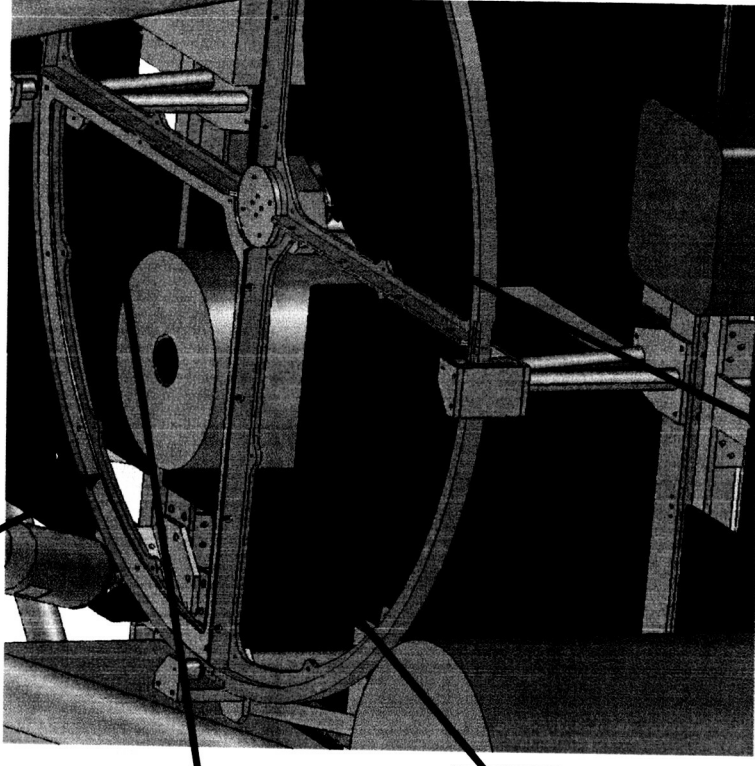
19.6 ft tall

DSTB Measurement Metrics

Tissue Equivalent Proportional Counter-TePC
Measures Dose, Linear Energy Transfer and Dose-equivalent

Dosimeters
Measures Dose, Linear Energy Transfer
and Dose-equivalent

Neutron Monitoring System-NMS
Measures Neutron Flux



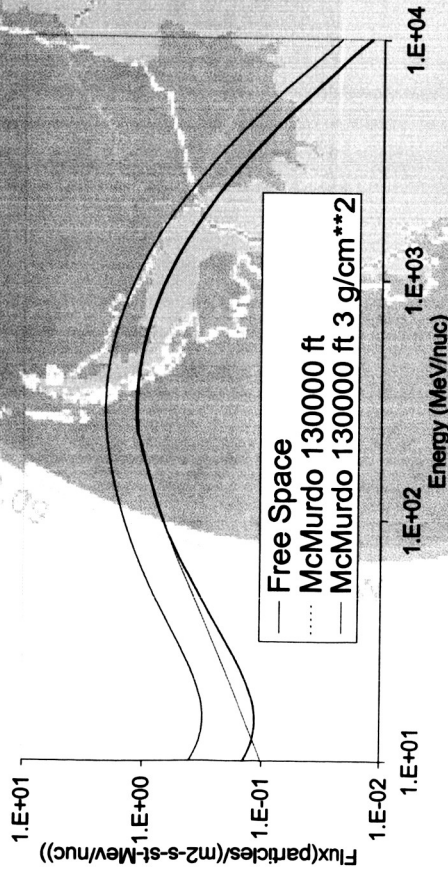
Charged Particle Spectrometer-CPS
Measure particle spectra behind candidate spacecraft shielding
materials and reference materials

Why Fly at the Poles ???

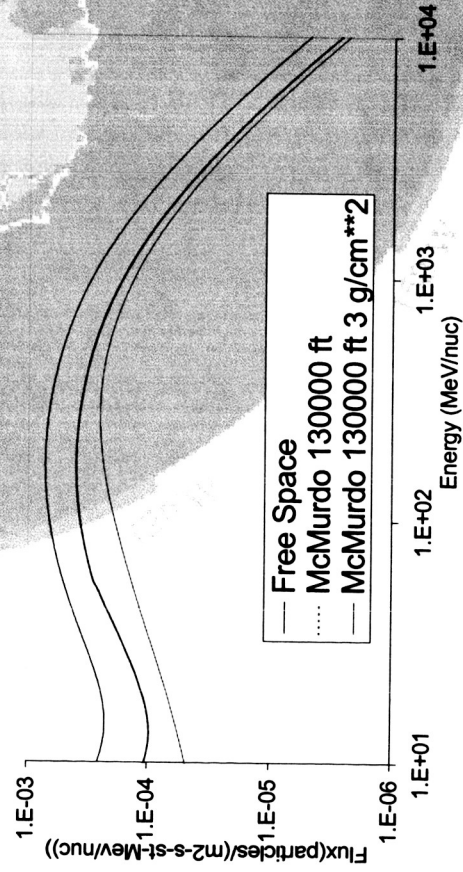
Polar Flights avoid Geomagnetic Cut-offs

Polar Latitude

Solar Minimum Galactic Cosmic Ray Differential Proton Flux

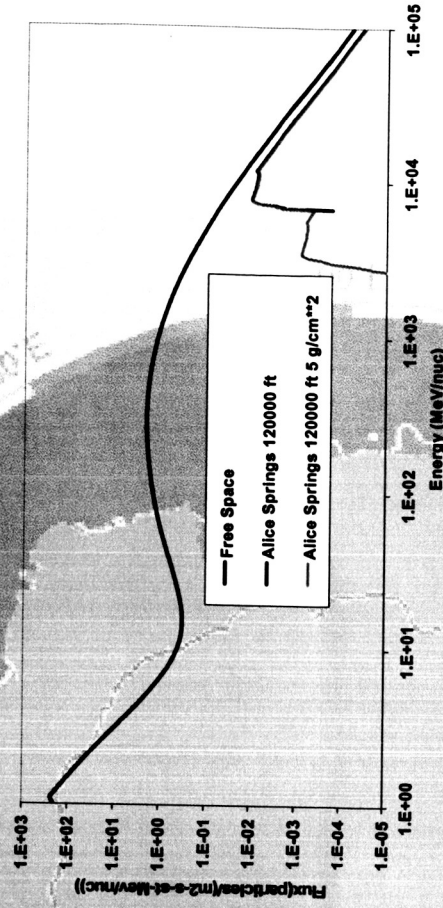


Solar Minimum Galactic Cosmic Ray Differential Iron Flux

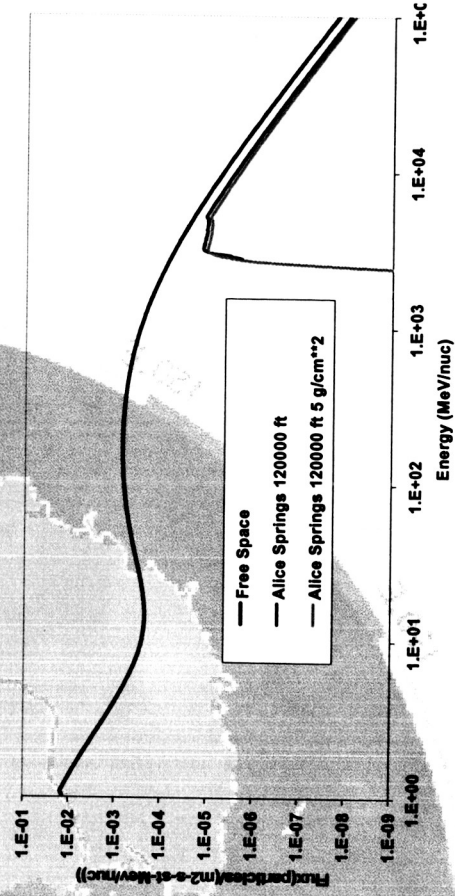


Middle Latitude

Solar Minimum Galactic Cosmic Ray Differential Proton Flux

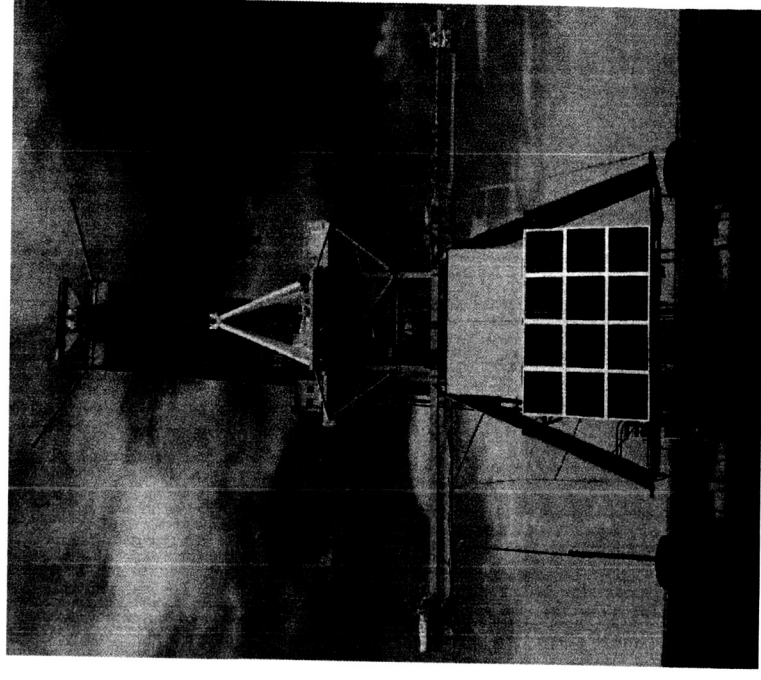


Solar Minimum Galactic Cosmic Ray Differential Iron Flux



Deep Space Test Bed Status

- June, 2005 - DSTB has successfully completed its Certification Flight at Ft Sumner, NM
- FY 2006 - First Polar flight planned.



The DSTB has capability of flying 12 payload per flight

- NASA Research Announcements (NRA) are posted yearly by the Radiation Shielding Element for experiments to use the DSTB in their materials testing and instrument development.
- Contact Martha Milton at 256-961-7543 or martha.e.milton@nasa.gov for information.